

The University of North Carolina. We call attention to a communication, published this morning, upon the reorganization of the University. We desire our cotemporaries to unite with us in directing public attention to a subject of the first importance to the people of the State. We hope they will publish the communication and make such comments thereon as will aid in maturing some practical and feasible plan for the reconstruction of the University.

The plan submitted by our correspondent, who is a distinguished graduate of Chapel Hill, and who is devoted to the educational interests of North Carolina and fondly attached to his Alma Mater, is substantially the one proposed by us in our issue of the 28th September. It is true we made no specific recommendation for President, and, under the University system, there is not necessarily or usually, we believe, a President *ex officio*, but simply a Chairman of the Faculty, who is a professor and performs his duties as such, as the other professors. He is merely the presiding officer at the meetings of the Faculty. As to the gentleman proposed by our correspondent for the Presidency of the reorganized University there is no one better qualified either in attainments, executive ability, or in influence. If President DAVIS could be induced to take charge of the University its success would be established from the outset, and, with a Faculty selected with proper care and judgment, it would at once rank among the best institutions of learning in the world.

In the first place the University must be put in sympathy with the popular heart of the country. This may be denominated as the very essence of rebellion, but if rebellion builds up the University as surely as modern loyalism has destroyed it, let us embrace the rebellion. We want our boys educated at home, and we want them as well or better educated here as anywhere else. This is demanded by parents and required by the best interests of North Carolina. Our civil government may be revolutionized, our laws abrogated and our rulers prescribed at the arbitrary bidding of Congress, but they cannot control the education of our people. Ten years of an educational famine in North Carolina, with all the aids that a puritanic and vindictive Superintendent of Public Instruction could bring, has not yet been able to incultuate what he and his Radical societies are pleased to denigrate as a "national sentiment" into the hearts of our children. The people have turned their backs upon his vicious and partisan efforts; his schools languish, and the University is but a political hospital for impetuous office-seekers and literary mendicants.

The University must, also, be put in sympathy with its Alumni, as our correspondent well says, by recalling such members of the former Faculty as are competent. We can cheerfully endorse Dr. CHARLES PHILLIPS as a teacher. Colonel WILLIAM J. MARTIN we only know as an accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier. We are satisfied, however, from the universal testimony borne by those who have been his pupils, that he is a most able instructor. But in regard to Dr. PHILLIPS we can speak from our own knowledge. He is the best instructor to whom we ever recited. This is a strong expression, but it is true Dr. PHILLIPS may not have been as popular among the students as other members of the old Faculty, but we do not believe that there is one of the thousands who were his students, who would not wish to see him occupy a position in the new Faculty.

The fourth point urged by our correspondent is in exact accordance with the views which we have urged. In the reorganization of the University it would be most suicidal, both to the efficiency and popularity of the Faculty, to ignore the leading educators of North Carolina. This, we think, is essential to its immediate success and ultimate usefulness. There was not formerly that sympathy for the University among the people of the State that was owing to the exclusiveness, literary and social, of the Faculty, and the absence of all sympathy between them and the teachers of the State. This must not again be the case, but a due proportion of the Faculty should be selected from this class, and success in teaching the high schools of the State should be the certain stepping stone to a Professor's Chair in such a University, as would carry with the appointment the highest literary honors.

It is of the first importance to North Carolina that her State University should be reorganized at once. We know the poverty of the people and the condition of the public credit. Therefore it should be made a self-supporting institution from the very outset. And this can and must be done. We must recall our young men from distant schools and colleges. Those who are to have the future control of the affairs of the State should receive their education within its borders. A home sentiment, a patriotic attachment for North Carolina would thus grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of our sons. There is nothing which wins a person away from his home and his State so much as to be sent away to college; to grow up in another State, under the instruction and guidance of strangers; to be imbued with sympathies and sentiments foreign, it may be antagonistic, to those of his own people. Let us establish a grand University, and it will not only give North Carolina the benefit of the councils of her educated and accomplished sons, but it will do more to generate a spirit of wholesome State pride, so necessary for the welfare and reputation of a State, than everything else we can do.

We do hope the papers and the people of the State will turn their attention to the important subject of the reconstruction of our University.

General Alfred Dockery. The Raleigh *Scimitar* calls attention to the following effort of the Asheville *Pioneer*, a Radical organ, to fasten upon General ALFRED DOCKERY or Colonel OLIVER H. DOCKERY some share in the responsibility of Holden's military crusade against the people of North Carolina. The *Pioneer* says:

"The call for the militia to put down the Ku-Klux-Klan in the State, for which proceeding the Governor has been so much blamed, as in fact at the suggestion and by the advice of the leading Republicans in the State, including Senators Pool and Abbott, Scott, Dockery, Holt, and in this action he was sustained by the National Government."

We are not entirely prepared to speak for Colonel DOCKERY. We believe he was opposed to the Governor's war programme. At least we are informed that he denounced it with great bitterness in some portions of this District. In his speech in this city he did not exactly favor it anywhere in the State, but declared most positively that it was not necessary in it had the Third Congressional District, as it had the reputation in Congress of being the most quiet and peaceable District in the Reconstructed States, and equal to any in the United States. But then he was addressing his colored Radical constituents, who were unanimously in favor of every act and anything which the Governor or any other orthodox Radical proposed for the injury and persecution of white "rebels." We must also recall that in this Congressional district all the victims of the murderer, the McCleods, Sheriff King, Norment and others were Conservatives, and the perpetrators of the crimes were members of the Loyal League. How far this may have effected the opinion of Colonel DOCKERY as to the necessity of the presence of the Governor's State Troops we are not prepared to say, but we do know that such exploits were well calculated to give Congress a favorable opinion of the discretion of the criminals, if their conduct was not endorsed.

We believe Colonel DOCKERY thinks that the quartering of troops in Moore county, and the operations of "Major" Miller had much to do with his defeat.

We are prepared to speak in regard to General DOCKERY. He was bitterly opposed to Governor Holden's military scheme for carrying the election. In a public meeting of his party in Rockingham, as was reported in the *JOURNAL* at the time, he denounced the movement in the strongest terms. And since the election he has been as bold in the expression of his opinion. As much as we are opposed to General DOCKERY's politics, we know that he is too honest a man, too much devoted to the real welfare of his State, to endorse the corruption and illegal usurpations of the Governor by which North Carolina has been almost ruined. And he is not apt to keep his opinions to himself. We can tell the editor of the *Pioneer* that he is not justified in parading the Dockerys before the Western Radicals as endorsing Governor Holden's folly and wickedness.

The Next Two Years.

But just two months have passed since the people of North Carolina spoke at the ballot-box, and yet a great peace and calm has fallen over the entire State. Wise men and true, many of whom are identified by birth, education and all *amor patrie* which has always been our glory and boast, have been sent by Conservative majorities to represent them in the next Legislature, and the people turn with a great sigh of relief from the despicable political combinations of the past two years, to look, with renewed zeal, after their own individual affairs, in their endeavor to retrieve some of their lost property. Even the malignity of our enemies has, in a great measure, ceased since the election—to control which their misrepresentations were made—has passed away, and with it their hopes of again controlling the political destinies of the State. Where they formerly maligned and vilified, they are now, as it were, humbly suing for that peace so persistently refused us of late.

The press of the State have acted nobly. To their efforts our victory has been in a great measure due. The moderation with which they, the exponents of the popular voice, have worn the laurels, is in itself an earnest of the manner in which the people themselves regard it. The petty faults and malignities of the past they have forgiven—almost forgotten—satisfied to let their righteous wrath fall only upon those whose greed and crowning wrongs trampled under foot their greatest privilege, and who, in their mad treason, endeavored to involve the State in a civil war. These leaders will be punished, but the masses, their tools, will be forgiven. We know well enough the honest yeomanry of our State to assert that the end of the incoming two years will present a far different record from those which have just passed over us. Our desire is not to increase the number of our enemies, but to win over, as friends, even those who have done us such grievous wrongs.

But, in the meantime, there is much to be done, and not only the Legislature, but the people, must do it. "Treason is odious and must be punished," was once the rallying cry of Radicalism throughout the land. Treason is odious and shall be punished, is the slogan of the victorious Conservative people, and their next Legislature will do their bidding.

"Revolutions never go backward" was lately another favorite phrase with those who fastened upon us the present Constitutional instrument, which would have been better entitled "A bill of sale of the State of North Carolina." This is an age of wonders, however, and whether the Revolution will ever revolve again upon its own axis, we are unable to say, but this we know, that the people of North Carolina have spoken, quietly and calmly, but nevertheless, determinedly, and they say "We will go back to the Constitution of our fathers, as far as that can be made to agree with the recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States."—The people will not touch, so much as with a finger, the rights, privileges and immunities of the colored people, but whilst

willing to admit and guarantee these, they will also carefully protect their own.

"With malice toward none, but with charity to all," is said to have fallen from the lips of Abraham Lincoln. It was caught up by the masses of the Radicals and was a favorite motto upon their banners. Alas, that its significance reached no farther than to be made an electioneering cry; that it should have been seen only on political banners and fallen only on political ears, while not one whispering has ever reached the heart. It is for us, the Conservative majority of the State, to reveal its true meaning; to remember that we are a Christian people, and that it is the glory of a Christian to forgive, and to show to the Republican masses, in our prosperity, that charity so persistently denied us in our adversity.

The Onslow Railroad.

In compliance with the wishes of our Onslow readers, and in compliance with the great interest felt in the building of a direct railroad from this city to Onslow county, we republish our views called for by the people of Onslow, with such additional information as we believe the interest felt in regard to it, demand.

As anxious as the people of Onslow must necessarily be to have railroad connection with the markets of the world they should take into consideration, if they desire the aid of others, not only the benefits to be derived to themselves, but the welfare of those whose aid they seek.

So far as Wilmington is concerned the only railroad route to Onslow which invites her sympathy and aid is the "direct" line by the coast. If this cannot be operated successfully, none other can be, for this will combine pleasure and health with business. In the event of the completion of this railroad, summer resorts will be located along the coast and many visitors from the interior will seek the invigorating breezes of the ocean, and the numberless pleasures of the sea coast.

But the real question to be considered is one of business. Can the wide gauge, costly railroad be built from any direction to the centre of Onslow county and operated with profit to the company? We think not. We are not considering the benefits the road will be to the farmers and merchants of the county, or to the business men of this city, or wherever may be the western terminus. We are only looking at it as a stockholder, and this is the only safe view to take.

We have the sanction of one of the most experienced and able railroad men in this State for the accuracy of the following figures:

The distance from Wilmington to New River is said to be thirty-eight miles. We give the estimated cost of wide and narrow gauge railroads, with cost of operating each.

	WIDE.	NARROW.
Cost of Construction.....	\$466,000	\$162,000
Cost of Equipment.....	84,000	28,000
Stations and Incidentals.....	25,000	20,000
Total Cost.....	\$575,000	\$210,000

We must add to this outlay the very great difference in the operating expenses. But the narrow gauge railroads have many other advantages which are of much importance when we consider the length of the proposed road and the nature and extent of the business to be done. The very great saving in "dead weights" is alone of considerable moment. If a car which will transport sixteen thousand pounds of freight weighs twenty thousand pounds, it is easy to calculate the advantages of a railroad system by which three cars of three thousand pounds each will carry the same tonnage. Passenger cars, on the wide gauge railroads, which accommodate fifty passengers, weigh from forty thousand to sixty thousand pounds.—Whereas the light carriages of the narrow gauge railroads, which carry from twenty to thirty passengers, weigh only from five to seven thousand pounds. These are certainly important considerations.

The question of safety is not only settled upon the highest scientific principles, but has been tested by the most thorough and satisfactory experience.

We are satisfied that a narrow gauge railroad from Wilmington to New River is within the means of the people interested in its completion, and will be a profitable investment. By placing a steamer upon the river at a cost of ten thousand dollars, making the total outlay two hundred and ten thousand dollars, we bring a very large portion of Onslow county in direct connection with the railroad.

We will estimate the cost of operating at \$1 per mile. A daily train (Sundays excepted) will make 313 trips of seventy-six miles, costing \$23,788 per year. This covers all expenses, and is the average per cent. of working a heavy railroad.

To this we must add the interest upon \$210,000, the sum invested. This, at 6 per cent., would amount to \$12,600. We then have \$36,388 as the amount necessary to be earned to pay the cost of operating and a dividend of six per cent. It will require the gross receipts to be only about one hundred dollars for a round trip to New River and back to make the railroad pay a reasonable dividend to its stockholders. We are satisfied that if the road is located near the coast the travel alone will furnish largely more than half of the necessary amount. The immediate freight, without considering the rapid development of new business, would make it a paying road.

In this calculation we have not made any estimate of the profits of the steamer, which must be considerable.

In the estimate we have put the expenses of operating the road at the average cost of working the ordinary railroads. This, we are satisfied, is largely over the cost of operating the narrow gauge railroads. We have recently met with an interesting account in the *Baltimore Gazette* of the practical workings of one of these railroads running from Port Madoe, in Wales, to the town of Festiniog. The distance between the two points is fourteen miles—the line of the route being a rugged and mountainous one, with a succession of sharp curves and a continuous rise, by gradients of, for the greater part, one in

eighty-five. This road was built cheaply, at a singularly low cost, and yet it is found quite as effective, for local travel and traffic, as roads of a wider gauge and infinitely more costly construction.

The gauge of the Festiniog Railroad is but two feet, or, to speak with extreme accuracy, only one foot and eleven and a half inches. "The locomotives" "used on the road weigh about ten tons, "coiled and watered," and the tenders are "back to back. This arrangement, "of course, brings the centre of gravity immediately over the rails, and renders the "wide projection of the carriages over the "line on each side of comparatively little "consequence. The carriages are about "six feet wide and six feet six inches high "in the centre, and each is seated for "fourteen passengers. Diminutive though "these vehicles are, they afford as ample "and comfortable accommodation as "enormous carriages upon ordinary lines, "and are in strong contrast with them in "the much higher proportion they afford "of "paying" to dead weight—the dead "weight hauled on the Festiniog Railway "is, indeed, reduced to the utmost minimum. * * * * *

"The carriage wheels are 18 inches in diameter, and the floors of the vehicle "only about 7 inches above the roadway. "The trains have a truly comical appearance, from the lowness of the floors and "the invisibility of the wheels; they are "much more like boxes upon short rollers "than ordinary railway or other wheeled "carriages."

So much for the road and its carriages. It might, however, be supposed that such a road, so equipped, would not be capable of carrying on a heavy traffic, and that it must be looked upon rather as a curious toy than as adapted to really useful, practical, every day purposes. Nothing can be further from the fact. It is a road which has been for some years past in active operation. It carries daily a considerable number of passengers to and from Port Madoe, and a large amount of heavy freight—the latter consisting principally of valuable slate and building stone from the Festiniog quarries. The cheapness with which this road was built, the peculiar lightness of its equipment, and the handsome profits it has paid to its stockholders—not less than fifty per cent. annually—have led to the construction of similar roads in other parts of Wales.—The attention of large numbers of capitalists and civil engineers has also been attracted to the subject. About three weeks ago a party of "distinguished professional gentlemen" left London for Port Madoe, to be present at a series of experiments which was instituted for the purpose of testing the relative powers of the engines in use on the Festiniog Road with a new locomotive which had been built for the same road by a Mr. Fairlie. The competition was to be between the "Welsh Pony"—that being the name of the best locomotive at work on the road—and Mr. Fairlie's "Little Wonder." The latter is described as "a double 'bogie,'" being composed of two engines on one frame, both exercising tractive power. The little ten-ton locomotive "Welsh Pony" was first put to work, and after various tests it was found, as the maximum of its powers to be capable of drawing easily thirty-one slate trucks, weighing seventy-seven tons, up a grade of one foot in eighty-five. The "Little Wonder," weighing nineteen and a half tons, was next tried. It was yoked to a train of one hundred and twenty-five trucks, seven passenger carriages and a boat carriage. The weight of the train was one hundred and fourteen tons, fourteen hundred weight. Its length was three hundred and eighty yards. It "might have been feared," says a correspondent of the *London Telegraph*, "that such a diminutive affair "as the 'Little Wonder' would have been "beaten by such a load and such a road, "but it was not." It glided with perfect smoothness round the constantly recurring sharp curves of the mountain, overcame the gradients with perfect ease, and made the entire journey from Port Madoe to Festiniog—fourteen miles—within less than one hour. Among those who witnessed this remarkable feat were English officers connected with the Public Works Department of India, Royal Engineers from Bombay, Civil Engineers representing the Madras and the Northern Punjab Railways, and other Civil Engineers from Brazil and Canada. The final test was the relative consumption of Coal. In this respect also, the Fairlie engine demonstrated its superiority by showing a saving over all other engines of fifty per cent on the weight hauled.

Here, then, we have the assurance of a railway, in a mountainous country, costing less than an ordinary plank road, doing practically all the service of the heavy and costly railroads. It is equipment is a mere trifle, and from the lightness of its rolling stock it is subject to very little wear and tear. If this can be done successfully in Wales, how much more so can it be done in Eastern North Carolina, where we have neither grades nor curves? Such a road along the seaboard to Onslow would enhance the value of the lands in that county and along this line two hundred per cent.; it would quadruple the business freight, without considering the rapid development of new business, and if properly managed, would pay to the stockholders from the very outset a handsome profit on their investment.

Let us build the road by all means.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT CONFERENCE—

FIRST DAY—Oct. 6, 10 o'clock, A. M.—The Conference convened at Fifth Street Methodist Church, according to appointment, Rev. Dr. Closs, D. D., Presiding Elder, in the Chair.

Religious exercises were conducted by the presiding officer and Rev. J. C. Thomas, of Clinton Circuit.

Rev. F. H. Wood was requested to act as temporary Secretary.

The following Pastors answered to their names: F. H. Wood, W. M. Roby, J. C.

Thomas, J. B. Baily, J. C. Carden, R. B. Webb.

Delegates from the following pastoral charges appeared and took their seats: Front Street, Fifth Street, Topsall Circuit, Bladen Circuit, Elizabeth Circuit.

On motion, Rev. F. H. Wood was elected Secretary.

The President submitted a few appropriate remarks, in which he briefly reviewed the history of the District Conference from its introduction four years ago, as a voluntary experiment, to its present status as a legal body, explained his own action in inviting all official members within the district to participate in its deliberations; called attention to the business which lay before the body, and urged zealously the importance of cultivating the Spirit of Piety, and remembering constantly that we are engaged in the Lord's work.

On motion the hours for meeting and adjournment were fixed at 10, A. M., and 1, P. M., respectively.

On motion the presiding officer and two Pastors of the Methodist Churches were appointed a committee on Public Worship.

On motion, after some discussion, it was resolved to raise a committee of three on the state of the churches, also a committee of three on finance.

The Chair then called for reports from the several pastoral charges, bearing chiefly upon these two subjects, which call was responded to by the Pastors and Delegates in a most interesting and satisfactory manner.

Pending these reports the hour of one was announced, when the conference adjourned.

The committee on public worship announced that Rev. R. S. Webb would preach in Fifth Street Methodist Church to-night at 7 o'clock.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT CONFERENCE—

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.—Conference met pursuant to adjournment, Presiding Elder in the Chair.

After religious exercises, conducted by the Presiding Elder and Rev. J. C. Carden, the minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The following members, absent yesterday, answered to their names: W. S. G. Andrews, J. E. Lezitt, J. C. Miller, Isaac Hines, B. L. Herring, Rev. C. M. Anderson, Frank Koonce, K. K. Connell, Rev. J. E. Thompson, Rev. Geo. Pugh, W. H. Drew.

The Pastoral Charges not before reported were called, and reports received on the Spiritual and Financial condition of the Church.

These reports being completed, the committee on the Spiritual Condition of the Church submitted their report, which, after a lengthy and interesting discussion, was adopted.

A resolution calling attention to the Sunday School publications of our Church at Nashville, and also Eggleston's Teachers' Manual, and recommending them to our people, was laid upon the table and made the order of the day for 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Moved and carried that half past ten o'clock to-morrow morning be set apart for the election of delegates to the Annual Conference.

On motion the Conference adjourned, to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Religious services conducted by Rev. C. M. Anderson.

Minutes of previous session read and approved.

Rev. W. M. D. Moore, heretofore absent, answered to his name.

Whiteville Circuit being called, Rev. W. M. D. Moore reported concerning the spiritual and financial interests of the Church within that charge.

The interests of Sunday Schools were taken into consideration, and the following facts elicited:

Sunday School at Front Street, under superintendence of the Pastor—Number of teachers, 21; scholars, 110. Amount of contributions since January 1st, \$95; expended, \$123; cash on hand, \$27. Volumes in Library, 232.

Sunday School at Fifth Street, under superintendence of W. M. Hays—Teachers and scholars, 95. Volumes in Library, 150. Amount of contributions, \$50.

Topsall Circuit—Number of schools, 6; scholars, 130.

Kenansville Circuit—2 union schools; 1 Bible class.

Magnolia Circuit—Number of schools, 3; scholars, 100.

Clinton Circuit—Number of schools, 6; scholars, 300.

On motion the Conference adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT CONFERENCE—

THIRD DAY—10 o'clock, A. M.—Conference met pursuant to adjournment, Rev. Mr. Closs in the Chair.

Religious services by Rev. W. M. D. Moore, of Whiteville.

Minutes of yesterday read and approved.

The Conference proceeded with the call for reports on Sunday Schools.

The Pastor of Cokesbury Circuit being absent, there was no report from that Circuit.

Bladen Circuit reported, through Rev. C. M. Anderson, of 7 schools, 900 scholars. No library of value.

Elizabeth Circuit reported, through Rev. W. S. Chaffin, 3 schools, 120 scholars. Schools efficient and well managed; generally as successful as could be expected.

Brother John C. Blocker, of Fayetteville District, being present, was invited to take a seat in the Conference.

Whiteville Circuit was then called.

Rev. W. M. D. Moore reported one union school at Whiteville. At other points schools are kept open in summer, and as soon as the cold weather comes on are suspended. Did not know how many scholars.

On motion, the special order, made yesterday, for the election of delegates, was postponed.

Smithville Circuit, through Rev. Mr. Thompson, reported school at Smithville not in a very favorable condition; other

schools poorly attended; five have been working with 140 scholars.

The time having arrived for the election of delegates to the North Carolina Annual Conference, the Conference was divided, and the lay delegates proceeded to elect.

The following were elected: Rev. Geo. W. Pugh, Local Preacher; F. D. Koonce, layman; W. J. Parker, layman; M. E. Leggett, layman.

The committee on the financial condition of the Church read their report, which was received.

After a long debate a substitute was offered and adopted.

Adjourned to half past two o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Conference was opened with religious services by Rev. W. M. Roby.

Minutes read and approved.

The resolutions on the subject of Sunday Schools, submitted by Rev. W. M. Roby yesterday, were called up and adopted.

Rev. F. H. Wood moved that the Presiding Elder be requested to forward the orders for the Sunday Schools to the Book Concern in Nashville, and also to act as a medium of communication between them.

In place of which a substitute was adopted appointing a committee of three to correspond with the Publishing House.

Committee—Rev. W. M. Roby, Rev. Wm. Closs, D. D., Rev. F. H. Wood.

Rev. J. C. Carden submitted a series of resolutions on the subject of temperance, which, on motion, were indefinitely postponed.

Rev. J. S. Webb submitted this resolution: Resolved, That we recommend the Raleigh Episcopal Methodist to the patronage of our people.

Which was adopted.

Rev. F. H. Wood offered the following resolution: Resolved, That Rev. Wm. Closs, D. D., be requested to preach a sermon to-morrow on the support of the ministry, at Front Street Church in the morning at 10 o'clock, and at Fifth Street at night.

Which was carried.

On motion the next District Conference was appointed to be held at Riceland, Onslow Circuit.

Rev. W. M. Roby submitted a series of resolutions in regard to representation in the District Conference.

Which were adopted, and the presiding officer requested to present them to the Annual Conference.

Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and to the railroad and steamboat companies were then presented and adopted unanimously, and the Conference adjourned sine die.

From Robeson County.

Much to our regret we are unable today to chronicle the capture of any of the band of Robeson county desperadoes. There are many conflicting reports in regard to the operations there, but it is certain that the excitement in the county, instead of subsiding, is still on the increase.

The outlaws are still in the Long Branch and Soulestown district and have not yet been dislodged. There are, continually, some 100 men on duty and yet they do not seem to have effected anything. The gang, 18 strong, were seen yesterday, near Moss Neck. They appeared, suddenly, to a man who was driving two mules in a wagon and who, cutting his animals loose, rode into Moss Neck to give the account.

Young Davis, it is thought, will die. He is severely wounded in the head, shoulder, thigh and leg. His injuries, especially those in the head, are said to be absolutely frightful.

It is reported that a colored man named Oxendine, (a name similar to those of some of the most terrible of the gang) who had been out patrolling with the Sheriff's party, was called to the door on Friday night and shot. Fortunately, he was only wounded in the hand.

The colored people are said to be turning out promptly, large numbers of them readily agreeing to undertake their share of the duty. Indeed, the entire county may be said to be under arms and the result is yet doubtful, as it must be borne in mind that the gang are numerous, wily and desperate and have friends and sympathizers extending all through the Soulestown district, which is a considerable portion of the county. We hope, on Tuesday, to be able to chronicle some important results.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION—

TRIALS OF SPEED.—We are glad to learn that the track of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association is being put in first class order under the superintendence of Maj. J. C. Mann, one of the Committee on General Improvements.

The Executive Committee have determined to offer very liberal premiums and we trust it will attract a number of fine and fast horses. The following special Premium List, amounting to six hundred and fifty dollars, has been prepared:

TROTTING.

FIRST PREMIUM of \$300, open to all horses.

\$200 to the winning horse; \$100 to next best. Mile heats, best three in five. At least three horses to enter and two to start. The first horse must make 2:50 at one heat. Five per cent entrance.

SECOND PREMIUM \$200, for horses raised in North or South Carolina.

\$150 to the winning horse; \$50 to the next best. Mile heats to harness, best three in five. Three horses to enter and two to start. Five per cent entrance.

THIRD PREMIUM \$100, open to all horses that never trotted in public. Three horses to enter and two to start. Mile heats to harness, best two in three. Five per cent entrance.

RUNNING.

Fifty dollars Premium, open to all horses. Half mile heats, best two in three. Five per cent entrance.

THERE were but two merchants burned out, by the fire at Lynchburg, instead of three, as heretofore reported. These were those a Mr. Fursenburg and Messrs. Baddin & Moore. The fire originated in the store of the latter. Their loss has not been estimated as yet.

The Board of Commissioners of Bladen county on last Monday elected Dr. W. A. Bizzell County Treasurer, vice H. Wilkerson, the Treasurer elect, who failed to file his bond. The appointment of Dr. Bizzell seems to give general satisfaction. No difficulty will be found in filing the bond, which is for \$17,500.

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH JEFFERSON DAVIS AS PRESIDENT.

Messrs. Editors:—The demand for higher education in North Carolina is urgent, and it can be supplied only by reorganizing the University, for which a scheme should be developed before the sitting of the Legislature. Some suggestions are offered below, which seem practical and feasible.

1. Let all those who are identified with the measures which have resulted in the present degradation of the University be excluded from its Board of Trustees and its Faculty.

2. Let the University be put in direct sympathy with Southern feeling, by putting some Southern statesman at its head; and above all others JEFFERSON DAVIS is the man for the position. This movement will attract immediate and universal attention to the University, and will secure a large patronage from the Cotton States to start on. Thus the reorganized University will be self-supporting almost from the very outset, (which is an exceedingly important end to gain) and instead of languishing for years to build up a patronage it will come forth like Minerva in full armor.

3. Let the University be put in direct sympathy with its old Alumni by securing such of its old Faculty as are enthusiastic and successful teachers, and who are still in the vigor of life—such men as Dr. Chas. Phillips and Col. Wm. J. Martin, who would be an honor to any institution of learning.

4. Let the University be put into direct sympathy with the people of North Carolina, by putting into its Faculty North Carolina teachers of established state reputation; enthusiastic and successful men, in the vigor of life; and by putting upon its Board of Trustees at least a reasonable proportion of the educators of North Carolina, instead of filling the Board with mere politicians.

5. After securing the sympathy of these three elements, to wit: 1st, the people at large; 2d the Alumni; and 3d the people of the